CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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[illegible] Holton, Proprietor and Publisher.

[illegible]

...dvertisements inserted at One Dollar per ...re for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each ...tinuance. Court advertisements and Sheriff's ...charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33½ per cent. will be made from the regular ...ces, for advertisers by the year.

...gent.—Major W. H. Cochran is appointed an ...t for the Journal, and is authorized to receive ...y and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL, 1838.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
Friday,	5 41	6 19	For April, 1838. h. m.
Saturday,	5 40	6 20	
Sunday,	5 39	6 21	First 1 4 17 aft'n.
Monday,	5 38	6 22	Full 9 8 30 even'g.
Tuesday,	5 37	6 23	Last 17 10 14 foren'n.
Wednesday,	5 36	6 24	New 24 1 45 morn.
Thursday,	5 35	6 25	

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased from J. R. Neely his House and Lots in Charlotte, the same is ...ow for rent or lease, for one or ...years, if applied for immediately. The ...d is so well known that further particu... ...is deemed unnecessary in an article of ...kind. I will only say that it is one of ...best for a Tavern in Charlotte.

GEORGE CROSS.

...ch, 27th 1838. 91tf

WOOD.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Citizens of Charlotte, that they ex...t to haul wood to Charlotte all Summer, ...d will furnish at all times if possible.—...y will also keep on hand Lumber ...hich they will sell low for Cash. They ...o inform persons that wish to build Log ...—that they can accommodate them ...h timber. They will also furnish Boards,

B. P. & W. BOYD.

...ch, 28th 1838. 94

N. B. Cash will be expected when called ...

Dr. Wm. P. Jennings

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has located himself at the late residence of Thos. H. Robinson, in Cabarrus ...ty, two miles south west of Poplar Tent ...rch, and two miles north east of Mill ...e, and tenders his services in the Prac... of Medicine. He is determined that ...charges shall be moderate. He may ...ys be found at his residence except ...n professionally engaged.

...ch 23, 1838. 91tf

☞ Come on Gardeners!

...UST received a fresh supply of Garden Seeds.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

...ch 29th, 1838. 91tf

...eat Sale of GOLD MINES and valuable Property.

...Y virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity of Mecklenburg county, made ...h the view of determining several con...ing interests, I shall sell on the 30th day ...May, (and continue the sale from day to ...until all is sold) at the St. Catharine ...s, near Charlotte, N. C., at public sale, ...entire estate and interest of the Mecklen... Gold Mining Company, held under the ...rter of said company, besides their lease... ...estate in the Capps Mine. The said ...will embrace their interest and leases ...St. Catharine's Mills and Charlotte Mine, ...ther with their right and shares and ...s of various other mining properties in ...county of Mecklenburg, including seve... Engines and other Machinery, and mi... ...supplies. The sale will also include ...les, Oxen, &c. Terms will be more ex...tly stated at the time of sale; but for ...greater portion of the purchase money, ...redit of one year is allowed, by order of ...Court, the purchaser giving security.

ALFRED M. BURTON, Trustee.

...rch 27, 1838. 99

. The Raleigh Register and National ...lligencer will please insert the above.

Wanted.

...SUPPLY of young CATTLE, for which the cash will be paid, if de...ed at Tho. Goodlake's house, four miles ...Charlotte, on the Beatties Ford road.

THO. W. GOODLAKE.

...ch 27, 1838. 93

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d inst., a bound free woman by the name of *SALLY*, about five feet 8 or 10 inches high, 19 years old, dark complected, and had on ...en *she left either a homespun or dark ca...o frock. I expect she has gone to Cabar... county. I forewarn all persons from ...rboring or keeping her, as I intend to put ...law in force against all those offending. ...hoever will deliver the said girl to me, ...all have the above reward and my thanks.*

JOHN ROUCHE.

March 29, 1838. 93

EZRA H. ANDREWS, Surgeon Dentist,

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Charlotte and the adjacent country, that he is prepared to perform any operation in his line. He will attend, whenever desired, at the residence of any person wanting his services. He is absent at present, but will be in Charlotte again in the course of two or three weeks. Applications left at Col. H. W. Alexander's Hotel, or at Dr. Happoldt's Office, shall meet with prompt attention on his return. He entertains the hope that he can give ample satisfaction in the discharge of his professional duties. His charges will be moderate. As a stranger, I need only refer to the subjoined Certificate which the Medical gentleman has afforded.

CERTIFICATE.

From my acquaintance with Ezra H. Andrews, Surgeon Dentist, and a knowledge of his operations, derived from individual experience and observation, I have no hesitation in recommending him as worthy of patronage. His operations are performed with dexterity and facility on the part of the operator and with scarcely any pain to the patient.

JOHN M. HAPPOLDT.

Charlotte, March 21st, 1838. 99

For Sale.

1000 lbs. Superfine FLOUR,
12 Barrels do.
1 kit of Lard.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

March 21, 1838. 90tf

The Charlotte Jocky Club RACES,

WILL commence on Tuesday, the 1st day of May next, and probably continue all the week.

1st day, a sweepstake for 3 years old, mile heats—entrance $50—half forfeit—to close the evening before the race.

2d day two mile heats.

3d day, 3 mile heats—free for any horse.

The 2d and 3d days the Club will furnish the purse—amount not yet known, but expected to be $200 each day.

The proprietor resides within a few hundred yards of the tract, and is well prepared to accommodate all who may call on him with the best the country affords, and on good terms. He has good large and dry stables, sufficient for the accommodation of 25 or 30 horses.

We anticipate a very interesting week from the number of fine horses now in training—the course will be in first rate order—it is undergoing entire alteration and repair.

Gentlemen of the Turf and all others fond of this truly rational amusement, may reasonably expect a pleasing and interesting meeting.

WM. S. NORMENT, *Sec'y.*

March 20, 1838. 95

☞ *Never too late to do Good!*

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Citizens of Mecklenburg and other counties, that they have just received an additional supply of

Drugs and Medicines,

which, with the stock received in February, makes a large and general assortment, comprising almost every article in the *Materia Medica.* We now offer them, either wholesale or retail, upon reasonable terms, and wish Physicians and planters to call and examine our stock. All orders from Physicians or others will meet with prompt attention, and be thankfully received. We feel confident we can do well by them. We deem it unnecessary to mention every article, but will name a few in our list, viz:

Swaim's Panacea,

Carpenter's Saratoga Powders, Seidleitz Powders
" Extract of Boneset
" " of Sarsaparilla, Cubebs and Copaiva,
" " of Tolu,
" " of Buchu,
" " of Pinkroot,
" Precept. Extract of Bark,
" Compound Syrup of Liverwort,
" Compound Cerate of Copaiva.

Pills,

Gallaghan's Fever and Ague Pills,	
Dr. Peters'	do.
Dr. Lee's	do.
Dr. Beckwith's	do.
Dr. Cook's	do.

Bernard's remedy for Bowel Complaint, with a variety of other Patent Medicines.

—ALSO—

An assortment of *Paint Brushes.*

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Charlotte, March 12, 1838. 89tf

NOTICE.

HAVING become Agent for A. J. M. Brevard, Esq., I now have and will continue to keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of **IRON,** at his usual prices, for CASH, either by the wholesale or retail. Orders from a distance, giving a description of the iron wanted, will be promptly attended to.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Jan. 17, 1838. 81tf

Speech of Mr. Clay,

ON THE SUB TREASURY BILL.

DELIVERED FEBRUARY 19, 1838.

Mr. Clay rose, and addressed the Senate as follows: I have seen some public service, passed through many troubled times, and often addressed public assemblies, in this Capitol and elsewhere; but never before have I risen in a deliberative body, under more oppressed feelings, or with a deeper sense of awful responsibility. Never before have I risen to express my opinions upon any public measure, fraught with such tremendous consequences to the welfare and prosperity of the country, and so perilous to the liberties of the people, as I solemnly believe the bill under consideration will be. If you knew, sir, what sleepless [illegible] upon it has cost me, if you knew with what fervor and sincerity I have implored Divine assistance to strengthen and sustain me in my opposition to it, I should have credit with you, at least for the sincerity of my convictions, if I should be so unfortunate as not to have your concurrence as to the dangerous character of the measure. And I have thanked my God that he has prolonged my life until the present time, to enable me to exert myself in the service of my country, against a project far transcending in pernicious tendency any that I have ever had occasion to consider. I thank him for the health I am permitted to enjoy; I thank him for the soft and sweet repose which I experienced last night; I thank him for the bright and glorious sun which shines upon us this day.

It is not my purpose, at this time, Mr. President, to go at large into a consideration of the causes which have led to the present most disastrous state of public affairs. That duty was performed by others, and myself, at the extra session of Congress. It was then clearly shown that it sprung from the ill-advised and unfortunate measures of executive administration. I now will content myself with saying that, on the 4th day of March, 1829, Andrew Jackson, not by the blessing of God, was made President of these United States; that the country then was eminently prosperous; that its currency was sound and safe as any that a people were ever blessed with; that, throughout the wide extent of this whole Union, it possessed a uniform value; and that exchanges were conducted with such regularity and perfection, that funds could be transmitted from one extremity of the Union to the other, with the least possible risk or loss. In this encouraging condition of business of the country, it remained for several years, until after the war, wantonly waged against the late Bank of the United States, was completely successful, by the overthrow of that invaluable institution. What our present situation is, it is needless to describe as it is painful to contemplate.—First felt in our great commercial marts, distress and embarrassment have penetrated into the interior, and now pervade almost the entire Union.—It has been justly remarked by one of the soundest and most practical writers that I have had occasion to consult, that "all convulsions in the circulation and commerce of every country must originate in the operations of the Government, or in the mistaken views and erroneous measures of those possessing the power of influencing credit and circulation; for they are not otherwise susceptible of convulsion, and if left to themselves, they will find their own level, and flow nearly in one uniform stream."

Yes, Mr. President, we all have but too melancholy a consciousness of the unhappy condition of our country. We all too well know, that our noble and gallant ship lies helpless and immoveable upon breakers, dismasted, the surge beating over her venerable sides, and the crew threatened with instantaneous destruction. How came she there? Who was the pilot when she was stranded? The party in power! The pilot was aided by all the science and skill, by all the charts and instruments of such distinguished navigators as Washington, the Adamses, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe; and yet he did not, or could not, save the public vessel. She was placed in her present miserable condition by his bungling navigation, or by his want of skill and judgment. It is impossible for him to escape from one or the other horn of that dilemma. I leave him at liberty to choose between them.

I shall endeavor, Mr. President, in the course of the address I am about making, to establish certain propositions, which I believe to be incontestible; and, for the sake of perspicuity, I will state them severally to the Senate. I shall contend—

1st. That it was the deliberate purpose and fixed design of the late administration to establish a Government bank—a Treasury bank—to be administered and controlled by the Executive department.

2d. That with a view, and to that end, it was its aim and intention to overthrow the whole banking system, as existing in the United States when that administration came into power, beginning with the Bank of the United States, and ending with the State Banks.

3d. That the attack was first confined, from considerations of policy, to the Bank of the United States; but that, after its overthrow was accomplished, it was then directed, and has since been continued, against the State Banks.

4th. That the present administration, by its acknowledgments, emanating from the highest and most authentic source, has succeeded to the principles, plans, and policy, of the preceding administration, and stands solemnly pledged to complete and perfect them.

And, 5th. That the bill under consideration is intended to execute the pledge, by establishing upon the ruins of the late Bank of the United States, and the State banks, a Government bank, to be managed and controlled by the Treasury Department, acting under the commands of the President of the United States.

I believe, solemnly believe, the truth of every one of these five propositions. In support of them, I shall not rely upon any gratuitous surmises or vague conjectures, but upon proofs, clear, positive, undeniable, and demonstrative. To establish the first four, I shall adduce evidence of the highest possible authenticity, or facts admitted or undeniable, and fair reasoning founded on them. And as to the last, the measure under consideration, I think the testimony, intrinsic and extrinsic, on which I depend, stamps beyond all doubt, its true character, as a Government bank, and ought to carry to the mind of the Senate the conviction which I entertain, and which I feel perfectly confident the whole country will share.

1. My first proposition is, that it was the deliberate purpose and fixed design of the late administration to establish a Government bank—a Treasury bank to be administered and controlled by the Executive Department. To establish its truth, the first proof which I offer is the following extract from President Jackson's annual message of December, 1829.

"The charter of the Bank of the United States expires in 1836, and its stockholders will most probably apply for a renewal of their privileges. In order to avoid the evils resulting from precipitancy, in a measure involving such important principles, and such deep pecuniary interests, I feel that I cannot, in justice to the parties interested, too soon present it to the consideration of the Legislature and the people. Both of the constitutionality and the expediency of the law creating this bank, are well questioned by *a large portion of our fellow citizens*; and it must be admitted by all that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency."

"Under these circumstances, if such an institution is deemed essential to the fiscal operations of the Government, *I submit to the wisdom of the Legislature,* whether a national one, founded upon *the credit of the Government and its revenues,* might not be devised, which would avoid all constitutional difficulties, and, at the same time, secure all the advantages to the Government and the country that were expected to result from the present bank."

This was the first open declaration of that implacable war against the late Bank of the United States, which was afterwards waged with so much ferocity. It was the sound of the distant bugle, to collect together the dispersed and scattered forces, and prepare for battle. The country saw with surprise the statement that "the constitutionality and expediency of the law creating this bank are well questioned *by a large portion* of our fellow citizens," when, in truth and fact, it is well known that but few then doubted the constitutionality, and none the expediency of it. And the assertion excited much greater surprise, that "it must be *admitted by all* that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency."—In this message, too, whilst a doubt is intimated as to the utility of such an institution, President Jackson clearly first discloses his project to establish a national one, founded upon *the credit of the Government and its revenues.* The language is perfectly plain and unequivocal. Such a bank, founded upon the credit of the Government and its revenues, would secure all the advantages to the Government and the country, he tells us, that were expected to result from the present bank.

In his annual message of the ensuing year, the late President says,

"The importance of the principles involved in the inquiry, whether it will be proper to recharter the Bank of the United States, requires that I should again call the attention of Congress to the subject. Nothing has occurred to lessen, in any degree, the dangers which many of our citizens apprehended from that institution, as at *present organized.* In the spirit of improvement and compromise which distinguishes our country and its institutions, it becomes us to inquire *whether it be not possible to secure the advantages afforded by the present bank, through the agency of a Bank of the United States, so modified in its principles* as to obviate constitutional and other objections.

"It is thought practicable to organize such a bank, with the necessary officers, *as a branch of the Treasury Department,* based on the public and individual deposites, without power to make loans, or purchase property, which shall remit the funds of Government; and the expense of which may be paid, if thought advisable by allowing its officers *to sell bills of exchange,* to private individuals, at a moderate premium. Not being a corporate body, having no stockholders, debtors, and property, and but few officers, it would not be obnoxious to the constitutional objections which are urged against the present bank; and having no means to operate on the hopes, fears, or interests, of large masses of the community, it would be shorn of the influence which makes that bank formidable."

In this message, President Jackson, after again adverting to the imaginary dangers of a Bank of the United States, recurs to his favorite project, and inquires "whether it be not possible to secure the advantages afforded by the present bank, through the agency of a Bank of the United States, so modified in its principles and structure as to obviate constitutional and other objections." And to dispel all doubts of the timid, and to confirm the wavering, he declares that it is thought practicable to organize such a bank, with the necessary officers, as a branch of the Treasury Department. *As a branch of the Treasury Department!* The very scheme now under consideration. And, to defray the expenses of such an anomalous institution, he suggests that the officers of the Treasury Department may turn bankers and brokers, and sell bills of exchange to private individuals at a moderate premium!

In his annual message of the year 1831, upon this subject, he was brief and somewhat covered in his expressions. But the fixed purpose which he entertained is sufficiently disclosed to the attentive reader. He announces that, "entertaining the opinions *heretofore* expressed in relation to the Bank of the United States, *as at present organized,* I felt it my duty, in my former messages, frankly to disclose them, in order that the attention of the Legislature and the people should be seasonably directed to that important subject, and that it might be considered, and finally disposed of, in a manner best calculated to promote the ends of the constitution, and subserve the public interests." What were the opinions "heretofore" expressed we have clearly seen. They were adverse to the Bank of the United States, as at present *organized,* that is to say, an organization with an independent corporate Government; and in favor of a national bank which should be so constituted as to be subject to exclusive executive control.

At the session of 1831–'32, the question of the recharter of the Bank of the United States came up; and although the attention of Congress and the country had been repeatedly and deliberately before invited to the consideration of it by President Jackson himself, the agitation of it was now declared by him and his partisans to be precipitate and premature. Nevertheless, the country and Congress, conscious of the value of a safe and sound uniform currency, conscious that such a currency had been eminently supplied by the Bank of the United States, and unmoved by all the outcry raised against that admirable institution, the recharter commanded large majorities in both Houses of Congress. Fatally for the interests of this country, the stern self-will of General Jackson prompted him to risk every thing upon its overthrow. On the 10th of July, 1832, the bill was returned with his veto; from which the following extract is submitted to the attentive consideration of the Senate:

"A Bank of the United States is, in many respects, convenient for the Government and useful to the people. Entertaining this opinion, and deeply impressed with the belief that some of the powers and privileges possessed by the existing bank are unauthorized by the constitution, subversive of the rights of the States, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, I felt it my duty at an early period of my administration, to call the attention of Congress to the practicability *of organizing an institution,* combining all its advantages, and obviating these objections. I sincerely regret that in the act before me, I can perceive none of those modifications of the bank charter which are necessary, in my opinion, to make it compatible with justice, with sound policy, or with the constitution of our country.

"That a Bank of the United States, competent to all the duties which may be required by Government, might be so organized as not to infringe upon our own delegated powers, or the reserved rights of the States, I do not entertain a doubt. Had the Executive been called upon to *furnish the project of such an institution, the duty would have been cheerfully performed.* In the absence of such a call, it is obviously proper that he should confine himself to pointing out those prominent features in the act presented, which, in his opinion, make it incompatible with the constitution and sound policy."

President Jackson admits, in the clauses which has just been made, that a Bank of the United States is, in many respects, convenient for the Government, and reminds Congress that he had, at an early period of his administration, called its attention to the practicability of so organizing such an institution as to secure all its advantages, without the defects of the existing bank. It is perfectly manifest that he alludes to his previous recommendations of a Government—a Treasury bank. In the same Message he tells Congress, that if he had been called upon to *furnish the project* of such an institution, the duty would have been cheerfully performed. Thus it appears that he had not only settled in his mind the general principle, but had adjusted the details of a Government bank, to be subjected to Executive control; and Congress is even chided for not calling upon him to present them. The bill now under consideration, beyond all controversy, is the very project which he had in view, and is to consummate the work which he began. I think, Mr. President that you must now concur with me in considering the first proposition as fully maintained. I pass to the second and third, which, on account of their intimate connection, I will consider together.

2. That, with a view of establishing a Government bank, it was the settled aim and intention of the late Administration to overthrow the whole banking system of the United States, as existing in the United States when that Administration came into power, beginning with the Bank of the United States, and ending with the State banks.

3. That the attack was first confined, from considerations of policy, to the Bank of the United States; but that after its overthrow was accomplished, it was then directed and has since been continued, against the State banks.

We are not bound to inquire into the motives of President Jackson for desiring to subvert the established monetary and financial system which he found in operation; and yet some examination into those which probably influenced his mind is not without utility. These are to be found in his peculiar constitution and character. His egotism and vanity prompted him to subject every thing to his will; to change, to remould, and refashion every thing. Hence the proscription which characterized his Administration, the universal expulsion from office, at home and abroad, of all who were not devoted to him, and the attempt to render the Executive Department of Government, to use a favorite expression of his own, a complete "unit." Hence his seizure of the public deposites in the Bank of the United States, and his desire to unite the purse with the sword. Hence his attack upon all the systems of policy which he found in practical operation—on that of internal improvements, and on that of the protection of national industry. He was animated by the same sort of ambition which induced the master-mind of the age, Napoleon Bonaparte, to impress his name upon every thing in France. When I was in Paris, the sculptors were busily engaged in chiselling out the famous N., so odious to the Bourbon line, which had been conspicuously carved on the palace of the Tuilleries, and on other public edifices and monuments in the proud capital of France. When, Mr. President, shall we see effaced all traces of the ravages committed by the administration of Andrew Jackson! Society has been uprooted, virtue punished, and vice rewarded, and talents and intellectual endowments despised; brutality, vulgarism, and loco-focoism upheld, cherished, and countenanced. Ages will roll around before the moral and political ravages which have been committed will, I fear, cease to be discernible. General Jackson's ambition was to make his administration an era in the history of the American Government, and he has accomplished that object of his ambition; but I trust that will be an era to be shunned as sad and lamentable, and not followed and imitated as supplying sound maxims and principles of administration.

I have heard his hostility to banks ascribed to some collision which he had made with some of them, during the late war, at the city of New Orleans; and it is possible that may have had some influence upon his mind. The immediate cause, more probably, was the *refusal* of that perverse and unaccommodating gentleman, Nick Biddle, to turn out of the office of President of the New Hampshire branch of the bank of the United States, at the instance of his Excellency Isaac Hill, in the summer of 1829, that giant-like person, Jeremiah Mason—giant in body and giant in mind. War and strife, endless war and strife, personal or national, foreign or domestic, were the aliment of the late President's existence. War against the bank, war against France, and strife and contention with a countless number of individuals. The wars with Black Hawk and the Seminoles were scarcely a luncheon for his voracious appetite. And he made his exit from public life, denouncing war and vengeance against Mexico and the State banks.

My acquaintance with that extraordinary man commenced in this city, in the fall of 1815 or 1816. It was short, but highly respectful, and mutually cordial. I beheld in him the gallant and successful general, who, by the glorious victory of New Orleans, had honorably closed the second war of our independence and I paid him the homage due to that eminent service. A few years after, it became my painful duty to animadvert, in the House of Representatives, with the independence which belongs to the representative character, upon some of his proceedings in the conduct of the Seminole war, which I thought illegal and contrary to the Constitution and the law of nations. A non-intercourse between us ensued, which continued until the fall of 1824, when, he being a member of the Senate, an accommodation between us was sought to be brought about by the principal part of the delegation from his own State. For that purpose, we were invited to dine with them at Claxton's boarding-house on Capitol hill, where my venerable friend from Tennessee, (Mr. White) and his colleague on the Spanish commission, were both present. I retired early from dinner and was followed to the door by General Jackson and the present Minister of the United States at the Court of Madrid. They pressed me earnestly to take a seat with them in their carriage. My faithful servant and friend, Charles, was standing at the door, waiting for me, with my own. I yielded to their urgent politeness, directed Charles to follow with my carriage, and they set me down at my own door. We afterwards frequently met, with mutual respect and cordiality; dined several times together, and reciprocated the hospitality of our respective quarters. This friendly intercourse continued until the election, in the House of Representatives, of a President of the United States came on in February, 1825. I gave the vote which, in the contingency that happened, I told my colleague, (Mr. Crittenden,) who sits before me, prior to my departure from Kentucky, in November, 1824, and told others, that I should give. All intercourse ceased between General Jackson and myself. We have never since except once accidentally exchanged salutations, except on occasions when we were performing the last offices towards deceased members of Congress or other officers of the Government. Immediately after my vote, a rancorous war was commenced against me, and all the barking dogs let loose upon me. I shall not trace it during its ten years' bitter continuance. But I thank my God, that I stand here, firm and erect, unbent, unbroken, unsubdued, unawed, ready to denounce the mischievous measures of his Administration, and ready to denounce this its legitimate offspring, the most pernicious of them all.

His administration consisted of a succession of astounding measures, which fell on the public ear like repeated bursts of loud and appalling thunder. Before the reverberations of one peal had ceased, another and another came, louder and louder, and more terrifying. Or rather, it was like a volcanic mountain, emitting frightful eruptions of burning lava. Before one was cold and crusted; before the voices of the inhabitants of burning villages and cities were hushed in eternal silence, another, more desolating, was vomited forth, extending wider and wider the circle of death and destruction.

Mr. President, this is no unnecessary digression. The personal character of such a chief as I have been describing, his passions, his propensities, the character of his mind, should be all thoroughly studied, to comprehend clearly his measures and his administration. But I will now proceed to more direct and strict proofs of my second and third propositions. That he was resolved to break down the bank of the United States, is proven by the same citations from his message, and by the fact that he did destroy it. The war against all other banks was not originally announced, because he wished the State banks to be auxiliaries in overthrowing the bank of the United States, and because such an annunciation would have been too rash and shocking upon the people of the United States for even his tremendous influence. It was necessary to proceed in the work with caution, and begin with that institution against which could be embodied the greatest amount of prejudice. The refusal to re-charter the bank of the United States was followed by a determination to remove from its custody the public money of the United States. That determination was first whispered in this place, denied, again intimated, and finally in September, 1833, executed. The agitation of the American Public which ensued, the warm and animated discussions in the country and in Congress, to which that unconstitutional measure gave rise, are all fresh in our recollection. It was necessary to quiet the public mind, and to reconcile the people to what had been done, before General Jackson seriously entered upon his new career of hostility to the State banks. At the commencement of the session of Congress in 1834, he imagined a sufficient calm had been produced, and in his annual message of that year, the war upon the State banks was opened. In that message he says:

"It seems due to the safety of the public funds remaining in that bank, and to the honor of the American People, that measures be taken to separate the Government entirely from an institution so mischievous to the public prosperity, and so regardless of the Constitution and laws. By transferring the public deposites, by appointing other pension agents, as far as it had the power, by ordering the discontinuance of the receipt of bank checks in payment of the public dues after the first day of January next, the Executive has exerted all its lawful authority *to sever* the connexion between the Government and this faithless corporation."

In this quotation it will be seen that the first germ is contained of that separation and divorce of the Government from banks which has recently made such a conspicuous figure. It relates, it is true, to the late Bank of the United States, and he speaks of separating and severing the connexion between the Government and that institution. But the idea, once developed, was easily susceptible of application to all banking institutions. In the Message of the succeeding year, his meditated attack upon the State banks is more distinctly disclosed. Speaking of a sound currency, he says:

"In considering the means of obtaining so important an end, [that is a sound currency,] we must set aside all calculations of *temporary* convenience, and be influenced by those only that are in harmony with the true character and permanent interests of the Republic. We must recur *to first principles*, and see what it is that has prevented the legislation of Congress *and the States* on the subject of currency from satisfying the public expectation, and realizing results corresponding to those which have attended the action of our system when truly consistent with the great principle of equality upon which it rests, and with that spirit of forbearance and mutual concession and generous patriotism which was originally, and must ever continue to be, the vital element of our Union.

"On this subject, I am sure that I cannot be mistaken in ascribing our want of success to the undue countenance which has been afforded to the *spirit of monopoly*. All the serious dangers which our system has yet encountered may be traced to the resort to implied powers, *and the use of corporations* clothed with privileges, the effect of which is to advance the interests of the few at the expense of the many. We have felt *but one class* of these dangers, exhibited in the contest waged by the Bank of the United States against the Government *for the last four years*. Happily they have been obviated for the present by the indignant resistance of the People; but we should recollect that the principle whence they sprung is an ever active one, which will not fail to renew its efforts in the same and in other forms, so long as there is hope of success, founded either on the inattention of the People, or the treachery of their representatives to the subtle progress of its influence."

* * * * "We are now to see whether, in the present favorable condition of the country, we cannot take an *effectual stand against this spirit of monopoly*, and practically prove, in respect to the currency, as well as other important interests, that there is no necessity for so extensive a resort to it as that which has been heretofore practised."

* * * * "It has been seen that without the agency of a great moneyed monopoly the revenue can be collected, and conveniently and safely applied to all the purposes of the public expenditure. It is also ascertained that, instead of being necessarily made to promote the evils of an unchecked paper system, the management of the revenue *can be made* auxiliary to the *reform* which the legislatures of several of the States have already commenced in regard to the suppression of small bills; and which has only to be fostered by proper regulations on the part of Congress, to secure a practical return, to the extent required for the security of the currency, to the constitutional standard."

As in the instance of the attack upon the Bank of the United States, the approach to the State banks is slow, cautious, and insidious. He reminds Congress and the country that all calculations of temporary convenience must be set aside; and we must recur to first principles; and that we must see what it is that has prevented the legislation of Congress *and the States* on the subject of the currency from satisfying public expectation. He declares his conviction that the want of success has proceeded from undue countenance which has been afforded to the spirit of monopoly. All the serious dangers which our system has yet encountered may be traced to the resort to implied powers, and *to the use of corporations*. We have felt, he says, but one class of those dangers in the contest with the Bank of the United States, and he clearly intimates that the *other* class is the State banks. We are now to see, he proceeds, whether in the present favorable condition of the country, we cannot take an effectual stand against this spirit of monopoly. Reverting to his favorite scheme of a Government bank, he says it is ascertained that, instead of being made necessary to promote the evils of an unchecked paper system, the management *of the revenue* can be made auxiliary to the reform which he is desirous to introduce. The designs of President Jackson against the State banks are more fully developed and enlarged upon in his annual message of 1836, in which he again calls the attention of Congress to the currency of the country, alleges that it was apparent from the whole context of the constitution, as well as the history of the times that gave birth to it, that it was the purpose of the convention to establish a currency consisting of the *precious metals*; imputes variableness and instability to inordinate contraction and expansion to the existing paper system, and denounces bank issues, as being an uncertain standard. He felicitates himself upon the dangers which have been obviated by the overthrow of the Bank of the United States, but declares that little has been yet done, except to produce a salutary change of public opinion towards restoring to the country the sound currency *provided for in the constitution*. I will here say, in passing, that all this outcry about the precious metals, gold, and the constitutional currency, has been put forth to delude the people, and to use the precious metals as an instrument to break down the banking institutions of the States, and thus to pave the way for the ultimate establishment of a great Government bank. In the present advanced state of civilization, in the present condition of the commerce of the world, and in the actual relations of trade and intercourse between the different nations of the world, it is perfectly chimerical to suppose that the currency of the United States should consist exclusively, or principally, of the precious metals.

In the last annual message of General Jackson, he speaks of the extension of bank credits, and the over issues of bank paper, in the operations upon the sales of public lands. In his message of only the preceding year, the vast amount of those sales had been dwelt upon with peculiar complaisance, as illustrating the general prosperity of the country, and as proof of the wisdom of his administration. But now that which had been announced as a blessing is deprecated as a calamity. Now, his object being to assail the banking institutions of the States, and to justify that fatal Treasury order, which I shall hereafter have occasion to notice, he expresses his apprehension of the danger to which we are exposed of losing the public domain, and getting nothing for it but *bank credits*. He describes, minutely, the circular process by which the notes of the banks passed out of those institutions to be employed in the purchase of the public lands, and returned again to them in the form of credits to the Government. He forgets that Mr. Secretary Taney, to reconcile the people of the United States to the daring measure of removing the public deposites, had stimulated the bank to the exercise of great liberality in the grant of loans. He informs us, in that message, that the safety of the public funds, and the interests of the people generally, required that these copious issues of the banks should be checked, and that the conversion of the public lands into mere bank credits should be arrested. And his measure to accomplish these objects was that famous Treasury order, already adverted to. Let us pause here for a moment, and contemplate the circumstances under which it was issued. The principle of the order had been proposed and discussed in Congress. But one Senator, as far as I know, in this branch of the Legislature, and not a solitary member, within my knowledge, in the House of Representatives, was in favor of it. And yet, in about a week, after the adjournment of Congress, the principle, which met with no countenance from the legislative authority, was embodied in the form of a Treasury order, and promulgated under the Executive authority, to the astonishment of the people of the United States.

If we possessed no other evidence whatever of the hostility of President Jackson to the State Banks of the United States, that order would supply conclusive proof. Bank notes, bank issues, bank credits, were distrusted and denounced by him. It was proclaimed to the people that they were unworthy of confidence. The Government could no longer trust in their security. And at a moment when the banking operations were extended, and stretched to their utmost tension; when they were almost all tottering and ready to fall, for the want of that metallic basis on which they all rested, the Executive announces his distrust, issues the Treasury order, and enters the market for specie, by a demand of an extraordinary amount to supply the means of purchasing the public lands. If the sales had continued in the same ratio they had been made during the previous year, that is, at about the rate of twenty-four millions *per annum*, this unprecedented demand created by Government for specie must have exhausted the vaults of most of the banks and produced much sooner the catastrophe which occurred in May last. And, what is most extraordinary, this wanton demand for specie upon all the banks of the commercial capitals, and to the busy and thickly peopled portions of the country, was that it might be transported into the wilderness, and, after having been used in the purchase of public lands, deposited to the credit of Government in the banks of western banks, in some of which, according to the message, there were already credits to the Government "greatly beyond the immediate means of payment." Government, therefore, did not itself receive, or rather, did not retain, the very specie which it professed to demand as the only medium worthy of the public lands. The specie, which was so uselessly exacted, was transferred from one set of banks, to the derangement of the commerce and business of the country, and placed in the vaults of another set of banks in the interior, forming only those bank credits to the Government upon which President Jackson placed so slight a value.

Finally, when General Jackson was about to retire from the cares of Government, he favored his countrymen with a farewell address. The solemnity of the occasion gives to any opinions which he has expressed in that document a claim to peculiar attention. It will be seen on perusing it, that he denounces, more emphatically than in any of his previous addresses, the bank paper of the country, corporations, and what he chooses to denominate the spirit of monopoly. The Senate will indulge me in calling its attention to certain parts of that address, in the following extracts:

"The Constitution of the United States unquestionably intended to secure to the people a circulating medium of gold and silver. But the establishment of a national bank by Congress, with the privilege of issuing paper money receivable in payment of the public dues, and the unfortunate course of legislation in the several States upon the same subject, drove from general circulation the constitutional currency, and substituted one of paper in its place.

"The mischief springs from the power which the moneyed interest derives from a paper currency, which they are able to control; from the multitude of corporations, with exclusive privileges, which they have succeeded in obtaining in the different States, and which are employed altogether for their benefit; and unless you become more watchful in your States, and check this spirit of monopoly and thirst for exclusive privileges, you will, in the end, find that the most important powers of Government have been given or bartered away, and the control over your dearest interests has passed into the hands of these corporations."

"But it will require steady and persevering exertions on *your* part to rid yourselves of the iniquities and mischiefs of the paper system, and to check the spirit of monopoly and other abuses which have sprung up with it, and of which it is the main support. So many interests are united to resist all reform on this subject, that you must not hope that the conflict will be a short one, nor success easy. My humble efforts have not been spared, during my administration of the Government, to restore the constitutional currency of gold and silver, and something, I trust, has been done towards the accomplishment of this most desirable object. But enough yet remains to require all your energy and perseverance. The power, however, is in your hands, and the remedy must and will be applied, if you determine it."

The mask is now thrown off, and he boldly says that the constitution of the United States *unquestionably* intended to secure to the people a circulating medium of gold and silver. They have not enjoyed, he says, the benefit, because of the establishment of a national bank, *and the unfortunate course of legislation in the several States*. He does not limit his condemnation of the past policy of his country to the Federal Government, of which he had just ceased to be the chief, but he extends it to the States also, as if they were incompetent to judge of the interests of their respective citizens. He tells us that the mischief springs from the power which the moneyed interest derives from a paper currency, which they are able to control, and the multitude of corporations; and he stimulates the people to become more watchful in their several States, to check this spirit of monopoly. To invigorate their fortitude, he tells the people that it will require steady and persevering exertions on their part, to rid themselves of the *iniquities* and mischiefs of the paper system, and to check the spirit of *monopoly*. They must not hope that the conflict will be a short one, nor success easy. His humble efforts have not been spared during his administration, to restore the constitutional currency of gold and silver; and although he has been able to do something towards the accomplishment of that object, *enough yet remains* to require all the energy and perseverance of the people.

Such, Mr. President, are the proofs and the argument on which I rely to establish the second and third propositions which I have been considering. Are they not successfully maintained? Is it possible that any thing could be more conclusive on such a subject?

I pass to the consideration of the fourth proposition.

4. That the present Administration, by acknowledgments emanating from the highest and most authentic source, has succeeded to the principles, plans and policy, of the preceding Administration and stand solemnly pledged to complete and perfect them.

The proofs on this subject are brief; but they are clear, direct, and plenary. It is impossible for any unbiassed mind to doubt for a moment about them. You, sir, will be surprised, when I shall array them before you, at their irresistible force. The first that I shall offer is an extract from Mr. Van Buren's letter of acceptance of the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, dated May 23d 1835. In that letter he says:

"I content myself, on this occasion, with saying that I consider myself the honored *instrument*, selected by the friends of the present Administration, *to carry out its principles and policy*; and that, as well from inclination as from *duty*, I shall if honored with the choice of the American people, endeavor generally to follow in the footsteps of President Jackson, happy if I shall be able to *perfect the work* which he has so gloriously *begun*."

Mr. Van Buren announces that he was the honored instrument selected by the friends of the present Administration, to carry out its principles and policy. The honored instrument! That word, according to the most approved definition, means *tool*. He was, then, the honored tool—to do what? to promote the honor, and advance the welfare, of the People of the United States, and to add to the glory of his country? No, no; his country was not in his thoughts. Party, party, filled the place in his bosom which country should have occupied. He was the honored tool to carry out the principles and policy of Gen. Jackson's Administration; and, if elected, he should, as well from inclination as from *duty*, endeavor, generally, to tread in the footsteps of Gen. Jackson—happy if he should be able to perfect the work which he had so gloriously begun. Duty to whom; to the country, to the whole People of the United States? No such thing; but duty to the friends of the then Administration; and that duty required him to tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, and to perfect the work which he had begun! Now, the Senate will bear in mind that the most distinguished features of Gen. Jackson's Administration related to the currency; that he had denounced the banking institutions of the country; that he had overthrown the Bank of the United States; that he had declared, when that object was accomplished, only one-half the work was completed; that he then commenced war against the State banks in order to finish the other half; that he constantly persevered in, and never abandoned, his favorite project of a great Government Treasury bank; that he retired from the office of Chief Magistrate, pouring out, in his farewell address, anathemas against paper money, corporations, and the spirit of monopoly. When all these things are recollected, it is impossible not to comprehend clearly what Mr. Van Buren means by carrying out the principles and policy of the late Administration. No one can mistake that those principles and that policy require him to break down the local institutions of the States and to discredit and destroy the paper medium which they issue. No one can be at a loss to understand that in following in the footsteps of President Jackson, and in perfecting the work which he begun, Mr. Van Buren means to continue attacking systematically, the banks of the States, and to erect on their ruins the great Government bank, begun by his predecessor, and which he is the honored instrument selected to complete. The next proof which I shall offer is supplied by Mr. Van Buren's inaugural address, from which I request permission of the Senate to read the following extract:

"In receiving from the People the sacred trust twice confided to my illustrious predecessor, and which he has discharged so faithfully and so well, I know that I cannot expect to perform the arduous task with equal ability and success. But, united as *I have been in his counsels*, a daily witness of his exclusive and unsurpassed devotion to his country's welfare, agreeing with him in sentiments which his countrymen have warmly supported, and permitted to partake largely of his confidence, I may hope that somewhat of the same cheering approbation will be found to attend upon my path."

Here we find Mr. Van Buren distinctly avouching, what the American People well knew before, that he had been united in the counsels of Gen. Jackson; that he had agreed with him in sentiments, and that he had partaken largely of his confidence. This intimacy and confidential intercourse could not have existed without the concurrence of Mr. Van Buren in all those leading and prominent measures of his friend which related to the establishment of a Government bank, the overthrow of the Bank of the United States, the attack upon the State institutions, and the denunciation of the paper currency, the spirit of monopoly, and corporations. Is it credible to believe that Gen. Jackson should have aimed at the accomplishment of all these objects, and entertained all these sentiments, without Mr. Van Buren's participation?

I proceed to another point of powerful evidence, in the conduct of Mr. Van Buren, in respect to the famous Treasury order. That order had been promulgated, originally, in defiance of the opinion of Congress, had been continued in operation in defiance of the wishes and will of the People, and had been repealed by a bill passed at the last ordinary session of Congress by overwhelming majorities. The fate of that bill is well known. Instead of being returned to the House in which it originated, according to the requirement of the Constitution, it was sent to one of the pigeon-holes of the Department of State, to be filed away with an opinion of a convenient Attorney General, always ready to prepare one in support of executive encroachment. On the 5th of March last, not a doubt was entertained, as far as my knowledge or belief extends, that Mr. Van Buren would rescind the obnoxious order. I appeal to the Senator from Missouri, who sits near me, (Mr. Linn,) to the Senator from Mississippi, who sits farthest from me, (Mr. Walker,) to the Senator from Alabama, (Mr. King) and to the whole of the Administration Senators if such was not the expectation of all of them. Was there ever an occasion in which a new Administration had so fine an opportunity to signalize its commencement by an act of grace and wisdom, demanded by the best interests and most anxious wishes of the People? But Mr. Van Buren did not think proper to embrace it. He had shared too largely in the confidence of his predecessor, agreed too fully with him in sentiments, had been too much united with him in his counsels, to rescind an order which constituted so essential a part of the system which had been deliberately adopted to overthrow the State banks.

Another course pursued by the Administration, after the catastrophe of the suspension of specie payments by the banks, demonstrates the hostile purpose towards them of the present administration. When a similar event had occurred during the administration of Mr. Madison, did he discredit and discountenance the issues of the banks, by refusing to receive them in payment of the public dues? Did the State Governments, upon the former or the late occasion, refuse to receive them in payment of the dues to them, respectively?—And if irredeemable bank notes are good enough for State Governments and the people, are they not good enough for the Federal Government of the same people? By exacting specie, in all payments to the General Government, that Government presented itself in the market as a powerful and formidable competitor with the banks, demanding specie at a moment when the banks were making unexampled struggles to strengthen themselves, and prepare for the resumption of specie payments. The extent of this Government demand for specie does not admit of exact ascertainment;—but when we reflect that the annual expenditures of the Government were at the rate, including the Post Office Department, of about thirty-three millions of dollars, and that its income, made up either of taxes or loans, must be an equal sum, making together an aggregate of sixty-six millions, it will be seen that the amount of specie required for the use of Government must be immensely large. It cannot be precisely determined, but would not be less probably than fifteen or twenty millions of dollars per annum. Now, how is it possible for the banks, coming into the specie market in competition with all the vast power and influence of the Government, to provide themselves with specie in a reasonable time to resume specie payments? That competition would have been avoided, if, upon the stoppage of the banks, the notes of those whose solidity there was no doubt, had been continued to be received in payment of the public dues, as was done in Mr. Madison's administration. And why, Mr. President, should they not have been? Why should not this Government receive the same description of medium which is found to answer all the purposes of the several State Governments? Why should they have resorted to the expedient of issuing an inferior paper medium in the form of Treasury notes, and refusing to receive the better notes of safe and solid banks? Do not misunderstand me, Mr. President. No man is more averse than I am to a permanent inconvertible paper medium. It would have been as a temporary measure only that I should have thought it expedient to receive the notes of good local banks. If, along with that measure, the Treasury order had been repealed, and other measures adopted to encourage and coerce the resumption of specie payments, we should have been much nigher that desirable event than, I fear we are. Indeed, I do not see when it is possible for the banks to resume specie payments, as long as the Government is in the field, making war upon them, and in the market demanding specie.

Another conclusive evidence of the hostility to the State banks, on the part of Mr. Van Buren, is to be found in that extraordinary recommendation of a bankrupt law contained in his Message at the extra-session. According to all the principles of any bankrupt system with which I am acquainted, the banks, by the stoppage of specie payment, had rendered themselves liable to its operation. If the recommended law had been passed, commissions of bankruptcy could have been immediately sued out against all the suspended banks, their assets seized, and the administration of them transferred from the several corporations to which it is now intrusted, to commissioners appointed by the President himself. Thus by one blow would the whole of the State banks have been completely prostrated, and the way cleared for the introduction of the favorite Treasury bank; and is it not in the same spirit of unfriendliness to these banks, and with the same view of removing all obstacles to the establishment of a Government bank, that the bill was presented to the Senate a few days ago by the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy) against the circulation of the notes of the old Bank of the United States? At a time when there is too much want of confidence, and when every thing that can be done should be done to revive and strengthen it, we are called upon to pass a law denouncing the heaviest penalty and ignominious punishment against all who shall reissue the notes of the old Bank of the United States, of which we are told that about seven millions of dollars are in circulation; and they constitute the best portion of the paper medium of the country;
the only portion of it which has a credit
where, and which serves the purpose of a gen
circulation; the only portion with which a c
can travel from one end of the continent to t
other; and I do not doubt that the Senator w
has [illegible] praise and pass
gain; that when [illegible] paper medium, p
vides himself with a sufficient amount of it, w
ever he leaves Nashville, to take him to W
hington. [Here Mr. Grundy rose and [illegible]
No, sir; I always travel on specie.] Ah! c
and Mr. Clay, my old friend is always spec
am quite sure that members from a distance in t
interior generally find it indispensable to sup
themselves on commencing their journey, wit
adequate amount of these identical notes to d
his expenses. Why, sir, will any one in
one deny that these notes are far better than t
which have been issued by that Government b
er, Mr. Levi Woodbury, aided though he be by
chancellor of the exchequer, (I beg his pard
mean the co-chancellor,) the Senator from
York, (Mr. Wright?) I am not going to
to inquire into the strict legality of the
of these notes; that question, together wit
power of the Government to pass the propos
will be taken up when it is considered. I
ing into the motive of such a measure.
doubts the perfect safety of the notes; no
believe that they will not be fairly and fully
What, then, is the design of the bill? It
nail the only sure general medium which th
ple possess. It is because it may come in
tion with Treasury notes or other Governm
par. Sir, if the bill had not been prepared b
old friend from Tennessee, I would say it
better deserved a penitentiary punishment th
those against whom it is directed. I remem
have heard of an illustrious individual, now
tirement, having, on some occasion burst
most patriotic indignation, because of a sup
trick played off upon him, by putting a note o
late Bank of the United States in his silk purse
his gold.
But it is unnecessary to dwell longer on th
numerable proofs of the hostility against the
Banks, and the deliberate purpose of those in p
er to overthrow them. We hear and see d
throughout the country, among their partisan
presses, denunciations against banks, corporat
rag barons, the spirit of monopoly, &c; and
howl for gold, hard money, and the constitutio
currency; and no one can listen to the speeche
honorable members, friends of the administrat
in this House and the other, without being imp
sed with a perfect conviction that the destruct
of the State banks is meditated.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

Interesting Fact.—The New York S
day News contains the following announce
ment:
"The brig Carroll, which cleared at th
port on Friday last for Alexandria, (Egyp
is freighted with machinery of Ame
manufacture, and carries out a company
Americans, who have entered into an
rangement with an agent of the Pacha of
gypt for the establishment of mills for hu
ing rice, and for the expression of oil f
cotton seed. Various attempts have alrea
been made, both by French and Eng
mechanics, to bring into operation mills
this description; but through defects in t
machinery their projects have invari
proved abortive. At length Mehemet A
resolved to try the mechanical genius o
America; and hence the present expedi
has been fitted out, and, we are happy t
add, with every prospect of success: th
is if the practical skill of the engineers, a
the science of the superintendents, are co
sidered guarantees of such result. We u
derstand that the machinery is from t
West Point foundry, which here assura
will be a convincing proof to our readers o
the strength and accuracy of its constru
tion."

It is a singular fact in history, that t
tribe of Indians called *Camanches*, who le
a wandering life in the Mexican Territory
in and about Texas, have maintained the
Independence against the powers of Spa
and the Mexican States since the days o
Cortez and Pizarro. They are more nu
merous, warlike and independent than a
other tribe in America, and have been fo
a century past the terror of the fronti
provinces of Mexico. They are the Tart
of the American continent. Their warri
are splendidly mounted, and as horsem
they are all unsurpassed by any people i
the world. More than a hundred years ag
a party of them went to the sea shore, an
were attacked by the Spaniards and all ki
ed, and since that the tribe has never be
known to venture near the coast.—*Louisvi*
Journal.

American Newspapers.—We see it stat
in a country paper that there are now ab
1,200 newspaper establishments in the U-
nited States, from which are issued, at a
moderate calculation, 100,000,000 she
annually, which, if in one continuous shee
would reach four times from pole to pol
and, if embodied in a book form, would b
equal to issuing six volumes as large as th
Bible every minute in the year.

Comparison of Speed.—A French sci
tific journal states that the ordinary rate,
per second—of a man walking 4 feet, of
good horse in harness 12, of a reindeer i
a sledge on the ice 26, of an English ra
horse 43, of a hare 88, of a good saili
ship 19, of the wind 82, of sound 1,03
a twenty-four pounder cannon ball 1,300
the air, which so divided returns into spa
1,300.

Princely Munificence.—The late Earl o
Egremont distributed in acts of charity
and benevolence, during the last sixty yea
upwards of one million two hundred thou
and pound sterling—or about twenty thou
and pounds per unum.

Chaff.—We notice in our exchange pa-
pers the marriage of Mr. Absalom Bird
aged 50, to Miss Julia Chaff, aged 15
"This is catching an old Bird with Chaff,"
and no mistake!

Charlotte:

Friday, April 6, 1838.

☞We have been expecting a supply of per for the last two weeks, which has not t arrived. Should our readers not re- ve their paper next week, this circum ance will account for it.

☞*Mr. Clay's Speech.*—We lay before r readers this week, one half of Mr. Clay's ech. We leave it to our readers to say o has the best of the argument, Mr. Cal n or Mr. Clay.

☞*The Charleston and Cincinnati Rail ad.*—We omitted to state earlier, that great work was commenced at Columbia the 15th ult. The event was celebrated h suitable honors. A large procession citizens marched to the spot marked out the road near the town, where General yne delivered an eloquent address on the efits to result from the improvement.— . Hayne performed the ceremony of ging the first earth—next the Governor, the Directors of the company. Col. nding, one of the Directors, after per ng his part, said to the assemblage: ellow citizens—The great work is be !—And now, South Carolina expects ev man to do his duty."

☞*The Sub-Treasury Bill.*—This Bill ed the U. S. Senate on the 26th ult., by jority of 2 votes. The bill was amen so much that even Mr. Calhoun opposed ssage. The following is the vote:

s—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Clay, of ama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, phis, Lyon, Morris, Mouton, Niles, Norvell, , Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Con cut, Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wall, Wil , Wright, Young—27.

ys—Messrs. Bayard, Buchanan, Calhoun, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, dy, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Nicholas, , Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith, ana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, n, Webster, White—25.

n the proceedings of the Senate on the ult., the Intelligencer remarks,

e cannot but congratulate the country the recent proceedings of the Senate ch an outline appears in our columns y. The debates in that body, upon the financial topic, for some time past, been conducted with great ability, but uncommon animation and spirit. As cussions on the pending questions have ached, earnestness and zeal increased h sides. Late on Saturday, the so gan. The success of Mr. Cuthbert's n as our readers will see, struck out ecie-paying part of it; and, after some ineffectual attempts at amendment, a n was inserted, on motion of Mr. ter, in place of the parts thus struck aking it unlawful for the Executive criminate between different branches e revenue (between land-office money, s, &c.) in respect to the funds, or n, in which debts to the Government e paid.

he bill passes in its present shape, the , as we understand it, will be, that the tion of 1816 will be in force as to ceipt of bank notes, with a prohibi the Secretary of the Treasury a making any discriminating or partial , affecting receipts at one place, or branch of the revenue, and not in all. he present state of the bill, therefore, s its vaults and cells, its iron chests, ceivers General, &c. and disallows es in banks; but authorizes, never , the receipt of bank notes in pay f dues to the Government.

inst the bill, in this shape, Mr. Cal poke with very great earnestness, g that, instead of a divorce, it was al of the connexion between the Go nt and the banks in the most odious and that if the bill as amended be law, the whole proceeding would the greatest farce ever exhibited to ople by any party. He declared deeply mortified that all their ex t, and their expenditure of time and at the extra session and the present of Congress, should thus terminate al abandonment of the vital princi he measure.

question on the final passage of the its amended form, will come up to We should not be surprised if the should be resumed, but the proba ppears to be, that the bill will pass ate.

the bill will fare in the House of entatives, remains to be seen. In iew we can take of it, the effect of age of such a bill will be to create f wen upon the body politic, to ab the support of a useless excrescence, n of the body's heathful fluids. The resorting to iron chests and vaults *safe keeping* of bank notes (*promi* banks to pay) because the banks ves are not to be trusted, is too a to be treated seriously. It will be terrifying to the banks themselves oost Hibernian's threat to *break* which he had a spite against, by locking all its notes he could get hold of! Second only in brilliancy to this idea is that of punishing the banks by *locking up their* notes in iron safes and stone vaults, to keep them out of circulation!

Upon the whole we incline to think tha a majority of the House will admit, as we do, that Mr. Calhoun's description of the bill in its present form is entirely just, and that the bill therefore, ought not to pass into a law.

We learn from the Lynchburg Virginian, that the bill was taken up in the House of Representatives on the 27th, and a long debate ensued, on a motion of Mr. Cambreleng to refer it to the Committee of Ways and Means. Messrs. Cambreleng, Glascock, Pickens, &c. preferred the House bill to that of the Senate, the former containing the hard money clause, which had been stricken out in the latter. Finally, Mr. Patton of Va. who avowed his opposition to both bills, moved that the subject be laid upon the table, with the hope that the vote upon this motion would be regarded as a *test* of the sense of the House upon the expediency of the measure itself. This motion was adopted—ayes 106, noes 98—absent 32 members, 22 of whom are claimed by the Globe as friendly to the bill, and 10 opposed to it. Assuming that all who voted against laying on the table are supporters of the bill, the Globe contends that it will pass the H. of R. by a majority of 4. But this is a false estimate, as several voted against laying on the table who are opposed to the bill.

☞We learn from an article in the Alexandria Gazette, that a *message* has been sent to Mr. Clay by an Administration Senator. The Globe exultingly says, that "*if Mr. Clay is not more circumspect hereafter*" it might cost more BLOODSHED. The cause of this *message* and *hint* is some alleged observation made by Mr. Clay a few days ago upon leaving his seat—construed into "an insult to the majority, coupled with blasphemy," &c. This charge, no doubt, is of the same kidney with his cursing Mr. Speaker Polk. It will take something stronger than such charges to weaken Mr. Clay's popularity with his friends in this region. And we hope he will not be intimidated even if all the administration Senators should be arrayed against him.

☞Mr. Webster and Mr. Calhoun has had a passage at arms in the Senate of the U. S. Some of the letter writers state that Mr. Calhoun descended to rank personalities. Mr. Webster is said to have completely vanquished his opponent and has shown some very great inconsistencies in his course. One case which he produced is said to have startled *Timothy Pickering* himself, the ultraist of ultra federalists, by his own ultraism, in national doctrines. It is said, Mr. Calhoun once headed a party in the South which declared that it was "the climax of absurdity to say the States had any rights at all"—and yet he now tells us that he has always belonged to the old State Rights party!!

☞By the following list of the rates of exchange at New York, the South, South-west, and the great West, are about to learn by *practice* and *experience*, the necessity of a National Bank. Thus:

Philadelphia, (90 miles,)	3 *to* 3½
Baltimore,	4 *to* 4½
Richmond,	4 *to* 5
Charleston,	4 *to* 5
Augusta,	9 *to* 10
Savannah,	9 *to* 10
Mobile,	☞ 15 *to* 17
Alabama, (*interior*,)	20 *to* 25
New Orleans,	6 *to* 6
NASHVILLE,	25
NATCHEZ,	25
Louisville,	6 *to* 7
Cincinnati,	6 *to* 7½
St. Louis,	8 *to* 10
Detroit,	15 *to* 20

$2,000 of the notes of the Planters' Bank of Mississippi sold for $1,500.

From New Hampshire we have at last what appear to be authentic returns of the election from all but six small towns, giving about 140 votes, viz.

Isaac Hill,	28,338
James Wilson, jr.	25,101
Hill's majority,	3,237

The gain since 1832, when the Whigs abandoned their organization, is 3,484—a handsome gain for a first effort after a new organization. The N. H. Courier remarks that the N. H. Patriot in *mourning*, with its fancy sketches about the duel, did a good deal of mischief, coming as it did on the eve of an election. Seven thousand more votes have been polled than were ever polled before. Parties probably stand thus in the House.

Locofocos 125—Whigs 116.

The Administration has had a majority ever since 1828, and the Whigs have usually had from 35 to 60 members in the House. If the Administration find pleasure in such a victory, they have a happy faculty that way.—*Nat. Intel.*

Booth the Tragedian, in a fit of mental derangement, a few days ago, in Charleston, had nearly put an end to the existence of his best friend, Mr. Finn, also of the Theatre. They were sleeping in the same room, and in the middle of the night Booth attacked Finn with an andiron, and gave him several dangerous blows on the head before he was overpowered. Booth had a few days before thrown himself from the deck of a steam packet into the sea, and was rescued by Finn.

We have great pleasure in announcing, to the honor of the Central Bay State, that a bill passed the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland, on Wednesday last, by 55 votes to 14, *for the abolishment of imprisonment for debt.*—*Nat. Intel.* 24*th ult.*

The popular branch of the Ohio Legislature has passed a similar bill.

The War of the Giants.—The debate among the great men of the Senate still continues, and continues to be distinguished by passages of arms and unexcelled skill and ability. Yesterday, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Webster encountered and held a long audience, wrapt in admiring attention to the conflict for several hours.—*ib.*

Another blow-up!—Capt. Gregory has been relieved from the command of the Exploring Expedition, and Capt. Smith selected in his stead; but, before accepting it, Capt. S. made it a condition that Lieut. Wilkes should accompany him, and, Lieut. Wilkes declining, the Expedition is again without a commander! It has cost upwards of a million and a half of dollars, and is just now where it was twelve months ago! We had supposed that the government had a right to *command* the services of its officers. —*Lynchburg Vir.*

Lieut. Wilkes, it is stated, has been appointed to, and accepted, the command of this Expedition.

Mr. Webster concluded yesterday, in the Senate, his great speech—we may say the greatest of all his speeches—on the Constitution and the Union, their origin, powers, and obligations. The solemnity and eloquence of his close were as impressive and soul stirring as his argument had been transcendent and unanswerable. In saying thus much of this extraordinary speech, there is not one of the crowded auditory which heard him, who will deem the praise too high: nor one of his distinguished peers, however eminent, who will consider it as derogating from his own just claims to distinction as a statesman or an orator.—*Nat. Int. 14th.*

☞From New Orleans we learn, under date of March 9, that on the day preceding, the Bank Regulation bill, disapproved by the Governor of Louisiana, and then re-passed by the Senate of that State, was *rejected* in the House of Representatives, 23 members voting in its favor, and 19 voting against it. To make it a law 34 members (two-thirds of those present) must have voted for it.—*Nat. Int.*

North Carolina Journal.—We understand that this Establishment has been purchased by a number of the friends of the Administration about Fayetteville, and is to be placed under the control of a new Editor in a short time.—*Raleigh Register.*

Sale of Indian Lands.—The surveyed portion of the Cherokee country, which lies within the limits of North Carolina, comprises 210,591 acres. Its sales will commence at Franklin, Macon county, on the first Monday in September.

The Hon. Wm. B. Shephard, of Elizabeth City, will deliver the next Annual Address before the two *Literary Societies* at Chapel Hill.

The Tennessee Legislature, is the first, so far as we are informed, in prohibiting the *retail of spiritous liquors.* They have repealed all acts licensing them—taken off all taxes—and made the retail of liquor a *misdemeanor*—punishable with such fine as the *courts* choose to impose.

Miss Martineau has issued another work upon this country, in which she gives sundry interesting sketches of many of our public men. A full review of this appears in the Westminister, comprising her sketches of Van Buren, Webster, Clay and Calhoun, with a variety of other entertaining matter.—*Alex. Gazette.*

We understand that six hundred negroes, belonging to a gentleman of New Orleans, are to be liberated according to his will, provided they are willing to go to Africa, in which case ample provision is to be made for their transportation.—*Picayune.*

At Boston, at noon on Thursday last, a salute of 100 guns commenced. It was at first supposed to be on account of the successes of the Whigs in New Hampshire. On inquiry, however, it proved to be on account of the birthday of Gen. Jackson. It was fired by the Charlestown Artillery from Bunker Hill.

The Right Rev. Wm. M. Stone, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for the Diocese of Maryland, died on the 26th of February, at his residence on the Eastern Shore—beloved and respected by all who knew him.

Dr. Bowditch, the great American Mathematician, died at Boston on Friday last, aged 75. He left his great work, the translation of *Mecanique Celeste*, unfinished.

What's in a Name?—The only individuals in the Jail of this county, imprisoned for criminal offences, are *Andrew Jackson* Loftis and *George Washington* Dailey.—*Ral. Register.*

A bill has just passed the Legislature of Indiana, making professional gambling, or the keeping of any sort of gambling bank or table, a Penitentiary offence.

DIED

In this town, on the 3d instant, JANE ELIZA, daughter of Dr. J. D. Boyd, aged 2 years 8 months and 20 days.

Great Bargains,
AT AUCTION.

THE subscriber will sell at Auction, the Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of

DRY GOODS, Hardware,
Books, Hats, Shoes, &c.

on Tuesday of the next County Court, the 24th inst. Terms made known on day of sale.

JNO. J. DUNLAP.

April 4, 1838. 194

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of two Deeds of Trust, executed to me by James R. Neely, for purposes therein mentioned, I shall on the 13th of this inst., at the house of said Neely, in the town of Charlotte, expose to public sale the following property, viz:

Three Valuable Negroes.

A negro man named George, about 40 years of age, a negro woman named Rocilla, about 19 years of age and her child, and a negro girl named Lydia, about 16 or 17 years of age and her child,

One Cow and Calf,

—ALSO—

All the Household and Kitchen Furniture,

now in the possession of said Neely. Terms made known on the day of sale.

H. C. OWENS, *Trustee.*

April 2, 1838. 193

P. S. Positive Sale.

New Charleston
Spring & Summer GOODS.

WE are now opening a new stock of

Spring & Summer

Goods,

that we will sell low for *CASH* to punctual dealers; and all we ask of our friends and old customers, that have a Southern feeling, is to call and examine for themselves. We say, regardless of consequences, our Goods are equal in quality and lowness of prices to New York and Philadelphia Goods, so that we have no doubt the true patriotic feeling of the South will give the Southern Goods the preference at the same price; although we believe, that owing to the high rate of exchange, expense, &c. our Goods are much the cheapest. We have a full stock, please call and see.

Cotton, Feathers, and raw Cowhides taken as equal to *CASH*, and all other kinds of **Country Produce** taken.

Business done under the firm of
TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.

April 2, 1838. 92tf

N. B. Our old books must be closed up to the 1st day of March, by Cash or Note. I shall give them my personal attention.

J. M. MORRISON.

NOTICE.

THE stockholders of the Franklin Gold Mining Company, are hereby notified to attend in person, or by proxy, at the Franklin Place, in the county of Mecklenburg, N. C., on Thursday, the 10th of May next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

WM. DAVIDSON.

April 4, 1838. 196

List of Letters

REMAINING *in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st of April*, 1838.

A—R. W. Alexander, Marg't. V. Alexander, Alanson Alexander, Cyrus Alexander,

B—Jos. Bigham, Wm. Byrum, Zadock Baker, 2, Wm. J. Bason, Mrs. Levecia F. Brown, Thos. O. Black.

C—Henry Cochran, Solomon or Phebe Coover, David Chambers, Jno. S. Cheek, Daniel Cozens, S. H. Church, And. Clark, James L. Catchcart, Mrs. Martha A. Caldwell.

D—Alex. Davis, Tho. Dunn, T. W. Duffield, Jos. Davis, J. S. Davis, 2.

E—Rev. David Emerson, 2, S. H. Elliott, Caleb Erwin, Franklin Emens, 2, Tho. C. Emerson.

F—Wm. Flinn, 2, Saml. Flenigan.

G—Mrs. Rebecca Guffie, Maxwell Gibony, L. T. Gash & Co., Willie Gray, Wm. Gribble, Dr. J. F. Gilmer, Henry Gundry, Dr. W. Gates.

H—James A. Houston, Jno. Henderson, Tho. Henry, 2, Miss Martha L. Henderson, A. S. Hough, Wm. D. Henderson, Alex. Howel, Richard Hickman, Sarah Hippworth, Catharine Hodge, Taylor Hutchinson, David Henderson, A. F. Harrison, James Henderson.

J—Jno. Johnson, Amison Jillett, And. Jones, 2.

L—H. M. Lee, J. B. Lynch, 2, Jas. J. Lawing, Felix Long, M. H. Lemmond, Mrs. Mary Lemmonds, Louis Layssard.

M—Wm. McClelland, Wm. Maxwell, Robt. McGown, Jno. Miller, Jas. H. McGinn, Marshall McKelvy, James McClure, Mrs. Nancy McClure, Miss Marg't Moore.

N—Wm. Neely.

O—Silas Orr, Capt. C. J. Orrell, Wm. Owen.

P—Capt. Jno. Potts, 2, Wm. N. Parks, Ebenezer Paul, Peck, Welford & Co., Wm. Phillips, Ezekiel Paul, Capt. Jno. W Phillips.

R—Catharine Rice, Upton Redden, 2, Levy Ross, 2, James Robinson, 2, Mrs. Abagal Rudisill, Tho. Russell, Andenias Robinson.

S—Moses Swann, Wm. J. Saunders, Burton Smith, Henry Steel, Wm. Simpson, James Solder, Secretary of Phalanx Lodge, No. 31, Moses Stanford, Henrietta Steel, Miss Martha Stephens, Jno. Simpson.

T—Wm. A. Todd, Jno. Thompson, Miss Adeline Thompson, Mrs. Amelia Tarlton, James L. Taylor.

W—Adam Wagner, B. N. C. Warrick, Jno. Witherspoon, C. D. Wallace, James Wallace, 3, H. L. Wilson, Mathew A. Wallace, Noah Wall, David Walsner, J. C. Wilson.

Y—Wm. Youndles, A. A. Young.

117 H. B. WILLIAMS, *P. M.*

☞We are authorised to announce Capt. J. D. SMITH, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

March 7, 1838. 89tf

We are authorised to announce WM. S. NORMENT, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

March 6, 1838. 89tf

We are authorised to announce JAMES TAGERT, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county at the August election.

March 6, 1838. 89tf

☞We are authorised to announce JOHN M. POTTS, as a Candidate for the Office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

Feb. 23, 1838. 87tf

THE CATAWBA SPRINGS.

THE Proprietor of this establishment gives notice, that he is repairing and fitting it up at considerable expense, and in a superior style, and will have it ready for the reception of company by the 20th of May. It is situated on the great Eastern and Western line of Stages, from Salisbury via Lincolnton to Asheville, &c.; (*a stage passing there every day in the week but one.*) The country around is broken and proverbially healthy, and besides the mineral properties of the waters, there are many inducements to turn the attention of invalids and others towards this place. Its proximity to the lower country—the cheapness of living—the excellence of the neighboring society—the abundance of game—the rich field afforded to science—especially to Mineralogy and Botany, are facts not to be overlooked by the travelling world. But it is in the **Mineral qualities of the Springs** that the **great attraction** towards this spot consists. The Proprietor has no exaggerated lists of cures to present to the public, for he has just taken possession, nor would he deem it a compliment, either to the good taste or sagacity of the public, to present such if he had them. But he has the assurance of some of the most scientific Physicians and Chemists, to the rare and valuable properties of these Springs.—In 1824, Professor Olmsted (now of Yale College) made a strict analysis of this water, and pronounces its foreign ingredients to be

Sulphuretted Hydrogen,
Sulphate of Lime,
Sulphate of Magnesia,
Muriate of Lime.

For a more extended statement, see his Geological Report of North Carolina, authorized by act of Assembly, pages 129—30. Space will not permit us to add the very flattering remarks of this gentleman—but any one at all acquainted with the subject cannot help perceiving the peculiar adaptation of these minerals, to the disorders that most prevail in the South.

The Proprietor can only superadd his determination to merit patronage by an unflinching attention to the wants, wishes and comforts of his visiters. The Springs are now, and will be throughout the year, open for the accommodation of travellers.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.

March 24, 1838. 199

NOTICE.

ANY person in Charlotte having in their possession Books belonging to Nat. W. Alexander, Esq., are requested to deliver them to me at my office.

W. J. ALEXANDER,

April 2, 1838. 92tf

Patent Steam
FEATHER RENOVATOR.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of using the above Machine, respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that they have one in successful operation, in Mr. Brown's Carriage shop, where they are prepared to dress all Feathers from the oldest and poorest to the best and newest, provided they are either

Geese or Duck Feathers.

All persons wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of pure and soft Beds would do well to call and make engagements, as the subscribers wish to leave this place in two or three weeks.

For particulars see hand bills.

JAS & S. W. WESTBROOKS.

March 21, 1838.

N. B. We intend to visit different parts of the county to afford all an opportunity of testing its utility.

NOTICE.

THE Charlotte Fire Company are ordered to meet at the Engine House, on Saturday, the 7th of April next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on purpose to work the Engine.

By order of
ISAAC SPENCER, *Captain.*

March 28, 1838. 192

Valuable Negro
FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an order made by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at January Session, 1838, I will expose to public sale for Cash, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, a likely negro boy by the name of GEORGE who has been confined in the Jail of this County since the 9th December, 1836.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*

Jan. 22, 1838. 194

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

THE PHYSICIAN'S FEE.

BY CHARLES P. ILSLEY, PORTLAND, MAINE.

CHAPTER IV.—CONCLUDED.

The winter months had passed away. Spring had come with her train of flowers and choir of singing birds, and nature was decked in her beautiful garments.

It was evening; and the streets of the city were thronged with a gay crowd, enjoying the delicious atmosphere and the rich splendour of night. Every moving thing seemed glad, and in keeping with the frankness and beauty of the season. But let us step apart from a crowd, and enter this genteel looking house. The rooms, if not richly, are handsomely furnished. Every thing gives evidence of being arranged by the hands of taste. Its occupants consist of two females. One, a middle aged lady, bearing the marks of recent illness, reclines on a sofa: the other a beautiful girl of about nineteen, whose simple white dress sets off a form of exquisite proportions, is seated at a neat work-table, reading aloud in tones exceedingly rich and clear. The picture is one of pure, unadulterated comfort: and, were it not for the lines on the brow of the elder—those leger lines of care and suffering—one would suppose that sorrow had never shaded so fair and bright a scene.

"It is a sad story mother," said the young lady, as she finished and laid aside the book, "and it bears a painful similitude to our own dark history."

"Without its happy termination, Ellen," replied the mother. "Perhaps, if there had been a *good physician* nigh, the story would not have closed so darkly," and Mrs. Lemand fixed her eyes with an arch meaning on her daughter. A smile and a sigh struggled on the lips of Ellen.

"Our obligations to Mr. Herbert are many and great," said she, while a faint blush stole over her features. "Had it not been for him, we might still have been the occupants of a hovel, and dependant on the precarious means by which we so lately were supported."

"You have often heard, my daughter, that God never resorts to ordinary means to accomplish His ends, and that He often causes good to spring from what we, in our finite judgment, call an evil. Instance my late sickness. To that we are indebted for the acquaintance of Charles Herbert—by him we learned the existence of that letter, the receipt of which has worked the change in our situation."

"True," said Ellen, "but we might have received the letter without the doctor's aid."

"We might, my dear, but"—continued her mother who never neglected an opportunity to enforce a useful lesson—"I had rather ascribe the changes that have taken place to a wise providence than to a blind chance." And it was in this devout reliance that Mrs. Lemand found strength to bare patiently the ills of life. She had been schooled in adversity, as we have seen; but a submissive, docile spirit had shielded her in the hour of trial. "*Thy will be done,*" were the magic words that buoyed her life-bark up, when tossed on a tempestuous sea. It formed the burden of a favorite song of hers, written by a friend of her husband and presented to her.

When sailing over life's changeful sea,
  Should storms my bark assail,
Oh, may I put my trust in Thee,
  Whose power controls the gale;
And though opposed may be the wind,
  My course but just begun.
Let this but harbour in my mind—
  "*Thy will be done.*"

Though waves around dash high and dark,
  And burst upon its deck;
Dooming my frail and struggling bark
  To early, sudden wreck;
Though cloud on cloud their forms should rear,
  And shroud entire hope's sun;
Still may I say without a fear,
  "*Thy will be done.*"

Where'er through life my path may lead,
  In sunshine or in gloom;
Though thorns should every step impede—
  How dark soe'er my doom;
Oh, never may I dare contend
  Against the Holy One!
But whisper, as I lowly bend,
  "*Thy will be done.*"

But how are we to account for this happy change in the circumstances of Mrs. Lemand? To enable the reader to understand it fully, he must go back with us to the sick chamber, which we left rather abruptly. We mentioned that Mr. Herbert took a deep interest in the welfare of the family, and made an offer of his friendship. He was one of those characters with whom one feels at home on a short acquaintance. We have all met with such in our intercourse with the world—men who win our confidence almost at first sight. Strangers though they are, the heart, as it were, goes out to meet them, and by a sort of spiritual magnetism, the affections become cemented in the solid bonds of friendship.

Mrs. Lemand's sickness continued for some weeks, and her recovery was slow. In the frequent visits of Herbert—and they were not all professional—he learned the history of his patient. This knowledge added to the interest he felt for the mother and daughter; and he determined in his own mind to restore them, if possible, to their former comfortable situation. We will not say that it was friendship alone that prompted him. If he had another motive, however, it will appear.

One morning, about six weeks after his introduction, he called rather early and unexpectedly. He apologised for his unwonted visit, by stating that he hoped he was the bearer of good tidings. Mrs. Lemand, who had so far recovered as to be able to sit up, smilingly remarked—

"If your tidings are very good, as a judicious physician you will break them to us gently, for we have been so long used to adversity, that like sight to the recovered blind, sudden joy might be injurious."

"One who can bear suffering so well need not fear from such a cause," replied Herbert: "But I am as much in the dark as yourself—here is what will solve the mystery;" and he handed Mrs. L. a packet, sealed with black, and bearing a foreign post mark. "On looking over the papers," continued he, "I noticed an old advertisement, stating that there was a valuable letter in the Post Office, directed to Mrs. Ellen Lemand. I took the liberty of calling for it—now for the mystery!"

Mrs. Lemand hastily broke the seal, and glanced over the letter. It fell from her hands, and the tears sprang to her eyes. "This is indeed good news," she exclaimed in an excited voice—"unexpected news! Read the letter, Ellen—aloud, that I may not be mistaken—that our friend may share with us in joy—if, indeed, I do not dream!"

Ellen took up the letter and read as follows:

Weymouth, England, January 17, 18—.

My Dear Madam—It becomes my duty, as executor to my lamented friend, your late uncle William Rakeby, Esq., who died on the 30th ult. to inform you that he has, by his last will and testament, bequeathed to you the sum of £5000, as a testimony of respect for your late mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Thorndike.

I am, madam, very respectfully, your obd't serv't. HENRY JAMESON.

"This is indeed good news!" said Herbert, springing from his seat and clasping a hand of the mother and daughter. "Permit me to give you joy—heartful joy, on the occasion!"

The reader must imagine the feelings of Mrs. Lemand and Ellen—thus raised, as they were, from the depths of poverty to independence. The legacy was in due time received from England. Mrs. Lemand procured another residence, and with a truly grateful heart, prepared to enjoy the blessings so unexpectedly allotted her.

Physicians' horses have a wonderful faculty, it is said, of remembering the houses of their master's patients. At any rate, for a long time the doctor would have to pull the off rein, when passing by the obscure street down which the animal had daily been accustomed to trot. Nor was it long before his nag was wont to prick up his ears and pass with a brisker gait up a certain other street; for, with an instinctive sagacity, the noble beast knew that a longer call than usual was made on a certain *patient*, in a certain house. Indeed, at a particular hour in the day, he invariably bent his steps to that quarter. So accustomed had he been to the practice, that one day at the usual hour, he started off on his own account with an empty chaise. When the doctor found the horse was missing, knowing, perhaps his nature, better than the groom, he did not trouble himself about the elopement, but proceeded to call upon the aforesaid patient. There stood the animal, sure enough, at the accustomed spot, safe and sound, leisurely pawing the ground as usual. Herbert parried the jokes good humoredly played upon him by Mrs. Lemand, as he best could. It was a marvel, to her, she said, that the doctor's horse should have such a liking to that particular post before her door—and she appealed to Ellen to solve the mystery.

This very act of the horse hastened an event which his master had long brooded over. When Ellen was appealed to, she left the room in some confusion. Her mother continued to banter Herbert, declaring she should not consider herself bound to pay a fee for every visit the horse took it into his head to make. She should surely protest the bill, if the doctor charged for every call.

"This is what troubles me," said Herbert, with more emotion than the occasion seemed to require—"I fear you will not allow my charges. Yet—" and he hesitated in some confusion—"yet—madam—I will make bold to present the bill." And he seated himself at the table, and scribbled on a piece of paper as follows—

"Mrs. Ellen Lemand
To Dr. Charles Herbert, Dr.
For—family visits, $——
Received payment in full *by her daughter's hand.*
CHARLES HERBERT."

"If this is allowed," said he, as he handed Mrs. L. the paper, "my hopes are sealed."

She glanced her eye over it, and then, with a flushed countenance, and quivering lip, took the pen and wrote on the back of the paper—

"*Accepted, with Ellen's Consent!*"

And Ellen? Why, she was a dutiful child, and—ratified the bargain!

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me for 1837, are requested to come forward and settle by Cash or Note. The Cash would be much preferred, as it is the only thing that will pay our debts.

I continue to keep a fine assortment of

GOODS,

and will sell as low as is consistent with my own interest.

WM. F. ALEXANDER.

Feb. 3, 1838. 84tf

NEW COACH MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he has commenced the **Carriage Making Business** at his New Shop, a few doors North east of the Jail, where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line with neatness and despatch. He has secured a stock of good materials and will warrant his work to stand as well as any ever made in this place. All he wants is a fair trial to ensure the encouragement of the public.

REPAIRING of all kinds done at the shortest notice.

Attached to this establishment is a *Smith Shop*, where all work in this line will be executed. He will be glad to do the Smith work for any of his friends.

MILES HILL.

Charlotte, March 24, 1838. 89tf

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that I gave a Note payable to Jonathan Watson, for forty five dollars, during the month of October or November last. I have since ascertained that the title of the property for which it was given is in dispute, and I am determined to resist the payment of said Note.

SAMUEL H. ROGERS.

March 21, 1838. 3t

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20 DOLLARS REWARD

For a Negro Boy named Armstead.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's farm, in Chester District, S. C., on the last of October, 1837, my boy named *ARMSTEAD.* He was apprehended and committed to the Charlotte Jail. I sent and got him home about the 1st of November. He the next morning ranaway again, and pursued the same route and was committed to Salisbury Jail. I sent for him again and got him back about two miles south of Charlotte, when he broke away and made his escape. I suppose he is trying to get to Caswell county, N. C., where he was raised. When he left me he said he got in with a North Carolina waggoner by the name of Wm. Browney, of Caswell county, who the boy said first conducted him off, and promised to take him where he was raised; and I suppose when he made his last escape he was making for that county. This boy is about 15 or 16 years of age, of a dark mulatto color, he is four feet 8 or 10 inches high, he is left handed and has a scar of a burn on his left wrist, and his left big toe is cut off above the nail. This boy, when he was in the Salisbury Jail, called his name George, and said he belonged to James Patterson, of South-Carolina, which was the man I purchased him from. I will give the above reward for his apprehension in any Jail so that I can get him again.

JOHN RIVES.

March 13, 1838. 6t5

The Carolinian and Watchman will insert the above six weeks, and forward their accounts to H. A. Davie, Landsford P. O. S C.

☞ Money Wanted.

THE Subscribers earnestly request all persons who are indebted to them, either by Note or Account, to call and settle the same by *Cash*—if not in full as much as they can—*every little being of consequence.* This call is made through necessity to enable us to lay in a Spring supply of Goods. Those having old accounts and cannot settle them by *Cash*, are requested to call and close the same by Note.

We still have quite a good assortment of

Dry Goods, &c.

on hands, which we are anxious to sell, and would sell low for Cash Those wishing to get bargains are requested to call.

A. & W. ALEXANDER.

March 9, 1838. 89tf

$20 REWARD.

LOST on the 6th inst. on the Statesville road, between Col. M. W. Alexander's plantation and the Davidson College, a large calfskin *Pocket Book*, containing between 3 and 4 hundred dollars in South Carolina money, and a number of Notes and papers. The following comprise a part: one note on Joseph White for $150, of Sumpter Dis., S. C.; one note on Col. Thomas Wilder for $175; one note on Dr. Henry De Busk for $95; one note on John Ballard for $187 37½; one note on John D. Bowen for $59, besides a number of other notes, accounts and receipts. The notes are of no account to any one but myself as payment has been stopped on them. Any person delivering the said Pocket Book to me in Statesville, or leaving it at the Printing Office at Charlotte, shall receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner.

GREENBERRY H. SUMMERS.

March, 8th 1838. 88tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Thomas Charles are hereby notified that his Notes and Accounts are in my hands for collection, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me on the 29th instant. All those indebted are requested to call on me immediately and close their accounts.

M. W. ALEXANDER, *Trustee.*

Jan. 31, 1838. 83tf

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

☞ Notice!!

TO avoid getting sharp notices, we will just say to the public and those who have so liberally patronised us since we came among you, that we are very much obliged to you. But you will bring us under still greater obligations by calling on us and closing your accounts with *CASH.*

We have still on hands a superior

Stock of Goods,

which we will sell low, on time to punctual dealers, and still lower to such as pay cash.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

Charlotte, Jan. 16, 1838. 81tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Springs & Dinkins, are respectfully requested to pay off their Notes, or suit will be instituted on the same, as the concern must now be closed.

LEROY SPRINGS,
Surviving Partner of
SPRINGS & DINKINS.

Jan. 2, 1838. 79-tf

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to me for their last year's accounts, are respectfully requested to come forward and close them either by Cash or Note. I would take this opportunity of tendering my sincere thanks to the good people of Mecklenburg and the adjoining Counties, for their liberal patronage the past year.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Jan. 2, 1838. 79-tf

NOTICE.

BACON! BACON!!

In the Town of Charlotte.

THE subscriber has Baconed **450** head of fine Tennessee Hogs, which he offers for sale at the Morrison Smoke House, on reasonable terms. The planters of Mecklenburg county and the adjoining country, wishing to buy BACON, will do well to call and examine for themselves. Any one wishing to purchase will find the Subscriber at Col. Alexander's tavern.

B. L. HALE.

Jan. 27, 1838. 82tf

NEW FIRM!

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have entered into Business together, for the purpose of carrying on the

Watch & Jewellry Business.

We invite the attention of the public to our present Stock of Goods, which we will sell low for *Cash.* All kinds of work done at the Shortest Notice.

TROTTER & ALEXANDER.

Nov. 23, 1837. 73tf

Thos. Trotter returns his thanks to the Public for their support and respectfully invites their custom to the above firm. He would here remind those indebted to him by Note or Book account that it is desirable that the same should be settled by Cash without delay, as he cannot give longer indulgence.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his neighbors and friends, that he has commenced the Shoemaking Business again, and is ready and willing to accommodate any one wanting work done. He will work low.

ROBT. A. HUCKABY.

Mallard Creek, March 13, 1838.

To the Public!

THE Subscriber still continues to carry on the *PAINTING BUSINESS* in all its branches, viz:

Plain and Ornamental House Painting,
Sign and Flag do.

All orders executed with neatness and despatch. H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1838. 68tf

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.,

Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 15tf

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

WARRANTEE DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CABINET BUSINESS.

[illegible]

THE subscriber [illegible] resumed the [illegible] of Charlotte [illegible] of the [illegible] generally. He [illegible] he pledges himself [illegible] of his work, and having a thorough knowledge of the business he [illegible] not be surpassed by any—and moreover, he will use all means in his power to please and accommodate his customers. He will keep constantly on hand every article in his line of business, as soon as a sufficiency can be made, to supply the present demand. The subscriber tenders his thanks to the community for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and prays a continuance of the same.

All kinds of REPAIRING neatly executed and with despatch.

ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

He may be found at all times at his shop 4-doors north west of the Jail, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. John McC[illegible] for at his dwelling, immediately in the [illegible]

All orders for COFFINS attended to with neatness and despatch.

J. P. PRITCHA

March 21, 1838.

N. B. Turning of all kinds atten

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Busine

at his house, four doors east of the C[illegible] Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to sell for Cash only, request all persons wishing furniture of any description to call and see

ARCHIBALD

Dec. 6, 1836. 23tf

N. B. All articles in the above line neatly repaired on the shortest notice.

Wrapping Pape

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's on reasonable terms.

Oct. 2, 1837. 66tf

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—MARCH 28.

Brandy, Peach,	85 a 90	Feathers,
do Apple,	65 a 70	Iron,
Bacon,	9½ a 10	Molasses,
Beeswax,	23	Nails, cut,
B'le Rope,	10 a 12	Sugar, brown,
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,
Cotton,	7 a 8½	Lump,
do Bagging,	16 a 25	Salt,
Corn,	60 a 75	Wheat, new,
Flaxseed,	81	Whiskey,
Flour,	6½ a 7½	Wool,

CHERAW—MARCH 27.

Bacon,	13 a 14	Iron,
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lard,
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Oats,
Coffee,	12½ a 16	Rice,
Cotton, old,	6 a 9	Sugar,
do new,	7½ a 9½	Salt, in sacks,
Corn,	75	do bushel,
Flour, Country,	6½ a 7	Tallow,
Feathers,	40 a 45	Teas,

CAMDEN—MARCH 24.

Bagging, Hemp,	22 a 26	Flour,
do Tow,	19 a 24	Molasses, Cuba,
Bale Rope,	12 a 15	do N.O.
Bacon,	12½ a 15	Rice,
Butter,	20 a 25	Sugar,
Cotton,	7 a 10	Salt, per sack,
Coffee,	14 a 20	Tallow,
Corn,	75 a 87½	Whiskey,

COLUMBIA—MARCH 22.

Bagging, Hemp,	16 a 25	Corn,
Bale Rope,	12 a 15	Oats,
Bacon, Round,	12 a 17	Iron, Swedes,
Butter, Country,	20 a 30	do English,
Cotton,	5 a 9½	Lard, New,
Mackeral,	7½ a 13	Molasses, Cuba,
Flour, Country,	8½ a 9	do N.O.

CHARLESTON—MARCH

Bacon,	12 a 14	Mackerel, No.1,
Bagging, Hemp,	17 a 20	do No.2,
do Tow,	14 a 16	do No.3,
Bale Rope,	9 a 12	Nails, cut,
Beeswax,	22	Oats,
Cotton, Upland,	8 a 10½	Rice, prime,
Coffee, prime,	10 a 12½	do inferior,
do inferior,	9 a 9½	Salt, in sacks,
Corn,	90	do in bulk,
Flour, Country,		do T. Island,
Iron, Russian,	5½	Sugars,
do Swedes,	5	Loaf and Lump,
Lard,	10 a 12	Teas,
Molasses, Cuba,	30 a 32	Tallow,
do N.O.	35 a 40	Whiskey,

EXCHANGE.

Checks on New York 2½ per cent. [illegible] other places at the North, 2½ per cent. [illegible]

Bills of Exchange on the North, as taken [illegible] Banks: On New York, 30 days sight, [illegible] do. 1 per cent. discount; 90 do. do. 2 [illegible] discount; Richmond, ½ per cent. dis. and [illegible] Savannah, 3 per cent. dis. over 60 days, [illegible] On the West, 00 per cent. dis. and interest.

Georgia Bank Bills, Augusta and S[illegible] per cent. dis. Country Banks 2½ a per c[illegible]

Commercial Bank, Columbia, par.

Camden Bank, par.

Bills Merchants Bank, Cheraw, 1½ p[illegible]

North Carolina money, par.